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## pH 7,43, PCO<sub>2</sub> 42 mmHg, HCO-3 28 mmoi/i, BA + 3,9.

#### Summary:

High daily urine volumes. Progression without complications. Observation period 2 days. Metabolites concentration, electrolytes and blood gases essentially normal.

Diagnosis:

Stenosis of Urethra, Prostata-Carcinoma, Diab. mellitus

Operation:

Pelvine Lymphadenectomy

2880 ml 1st day:

Progression: Diuresis:

2200 ml 2nd day:

4030 mi

#### Infusion program:

2000 ml Bicarbonate-electrolyte solution, + 20 mg Lasix + 40 mval KCl 1st day:

3rd day:

1000 ml Glucose 5 %

2nd day: 2000 ml Bicarbonate-electrolyte solution, 40 rnval KCl, 20 mg Lasix

1000 ml Glucose 5 %

2000 ml Bicarbonate-electrolyte solution, + 40 mval KCl, 20 mg Lasix 3rd day:

1000 ml Bicarbonate-electrolyte solution, + 40 mval KCI, 20 mg Lasix 4th day:

#### Balance:

1st day:

- 470 ml

2nd day:

+ 1490 ml

3rd day:

- 530 ml

#### Serum values:

1st day:

Urea-N. 21 mg/dl (norm 7-18), Uric acid 8,9 mg/dl (-7)

other values normal

2nd day:

mild higher value of Urea N. and Uric acid Protein 4,9 g/dl (6-8), Ca 7,8 mg/dl (8,7-10,5)

pH 7,41, PCO<sub>2</sub> 49 mmHg, HCO<sub>3</sub> 31 mmol/l, BA + 5,4

3rd day:

Chloride 96 mmol/l (97-108), Ca. 7,8 mg/dl, Protein 4,9 g/dl

other values normal

pH 7,49, PCO<sub>2</sub> 48 mmHg, HCO<sub>3</sub> 37, BA + 12,5

4th day:

Uric acid. 8,9 mg/dl, Potassium 3,4 mmol/i, Ca 8 mg/dl Phospor 2,3 mg/dl (2,5-4,5), Protein 4,9 g/dl

other values normal

High daily urine volumes. Stabilized metabolites, electrolytes-values, Protein mildly lower. Transferred to General clinic on 4th postoperative day = end of observation. Uncomplicated progression.

The components of the solutions may be provided in combined or separated form. Of course, the solutions of the invention may comprise additional substances, such as pharmaceuticals, trace elements, soluble and stable Ca and/or Mg compounds. For example Ca and/or Mg compounds or components may be provided in a container, such as a flexible bag, separate from the bicarbonate component.

#### Claims

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1. Use of an aqueous solution comprising at least the following electrolytes at the concentration indicated below:

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## mval/l.

Na+	130 to 150
K+	0 to 6
CI-	80 to 125
HCO2-	25 to 70

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in the preparation of an intravenous medication solution in the treatment of patients suffering from renal dysfunction or renal failure to increase urine volume and stabilize acid-base balance.

The use of an aqueous solution according to claim 1, in which the electrolytes are at the concentrations indicated below:

### mval/L

20		135 to 146
20	Na <sup>+</sup>	155 to 140
	K+	2 to 5
	CI-	90 to 110
25	HCO <sub>3</sub> -	40 to 60

The use of an aqueous solution according to claim 2, in which the electrolytes are at the concentrations indicated below:

		mval/l.

Na+	146
K+	4
a-	90
HCO <sub>3</sub> -	60

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- 4. The use of an aqueous solution according to any one of claims 1 to 3, wherein the treatment is followed by a maintenance therapy using an aqueous solution comprising HCO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> in the range of 25 to < 40 mval/l.</p>
- The use of an aqueous solution according to any one of claims 1 to 4, in which the aqueous solutions are provided in conjunction with a solution of a Ca and/or Mg compound.
  - 6. The use of an aqueous solution according to claim 5, in which the solution of the Ca and/or Mg compound is provided in a container, such as a flexible bag, which is separate from the HCO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> electrolyte.
- The use of an aqueous olution according to any one of the claims 1 to 8, in which the therapy involves administration of diuretics to increase diuresis.
  - The use of an aqueous solution according to claim 7, in which the therapy involves administration of loop diuretics to increase diuresis.

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